



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

produced and finely illustrated from photographs. One of the most interesting series of pictures shows the widening of streets, the erection of improved buildings, and a number of views of streets and places before and after improvements had been made.

**Au Travers des Forêts Vierges de la Guyane Hollandaise. Par H. van Cappelle.** 198 pp., 1 Map, 20 Plates, 60 Illustrations in the Text, and Index. Ch. Béranger, Paris, 1905.

The popular form of this book does not detract from its value as an addition to the works on Dutch Guiana. It is said that railroads are to make the interior of the colony accessible and that much has been done to ascertain what agricultural products will pay to raise. The tendency of freight charges is downward, and it is believed that development will be more rapid in future. Such prospects are likely to stimulate exploration. Dr. van Cappelle explored the Nickerie River and some of its tributaries. His book is full of information about the geography and inhabitants of the interior and gives special attention to natural history, and many of the photographs are very striking.

**The Andes and The Amazon. Life and Travel in Perú. By C. Reginald Enock, F.R.G.S.** With a Map, Four Coloured Plates and Fifty-eight other Illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907.

The numerous illustrations in black in this volume are good, though not always new. The plate facing page 216 and labeled "Lake Titicaca: Temple of Viracocha" reminds one very strongly of a Peruvian illustrated postal card representing the so-called "Temple of Viracocha" at Cacha near Sicuani, more than 130 miles northwest of Lake Titicaca, on the partly constructed railroad line from Puno to Cuzco. Neither the Island of Titicaca nor Tiahuanaco has ruins resembling in any way those represented on the plate. The few coloured illustrations are, with one exception, exceedingly incorrect in outline and colour, as the sketches made by the author invariably are. The map is very good, but there are such discrepancies between some points on it and the text that it becomes plain the author has had nothing to do with this best feature of the work.

It is not worth while to bestow particular attention on the text of the work. In the first place geography does not hold the prominent place; the people past and present rank first in the author's work. Secondly, while there are occasionally some truthful statements and descriptions of the people of to-day, the bulk of what relates to the Indians and their past condition is mainly a compound of conceit, malignity, unpardonable ignorance and specifically British obtuseness and arrogance. For Spain, its people, institutions and their influence the author has nothing but the most silly and brutal abuse.

Geography derives but mediocre profit from the work. Most of what is said that is true is well known. We may except, perhaps, what the writer tells of the country between Huánuco and Huaráz, regions that have not yet been sufficiently investigated. If his altitudes are all as correct as the one given of Sorata peak, 23,760 feet instead of 21,760, as determined by his modest and capable countryman, Sir Martin Conway, they must be models of inexactitude, those excepted which are copied from official surveys. Of the many errors in the book one is particularly entertaining. On page 213, after copying a passage from the unreliable work of Zapata (written in the second half of the eighteenth century),